UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/608
26 May 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 24 MAY 1999 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States and British aircraft based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey continued between 16 and 22 May 1999 and that the aircraft in question engaged in acts of aggression, reconnaissance activities and acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

You are requested to intervene with the United States, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the facilities for these acts of aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq.

These actions are continuing to bring death and injury to hundreds of civilians and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The logistic support that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait provide to the United States and British forces makes them key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they share international responsibility for the consequences of these actions. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek lawful compensation for the damage being inflicted on its people by these same actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rokan Hama AL-ANBUGE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

99-15560 (E) 260599 260599

/...

Annex

Violations by United States and British aircraft and damage caused, 16-22 May 1999

1. In the northern region 43 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 11,000 metres over the following cities and towns: Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Irbil, Zakho, Baibo, Ba'shiqah, Tall Kayf and Rawanduz.

2. In the southern region 344 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 11,000 metres over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basrah, Amarah, Artawi, Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah, Lasaf, Qurnah, Umm Qasr, Bathah, Afak, Qal'at Salih, Qal'at Sukkar, Najaf, Rifa'i, Ushbayjah, Nu'maniyah, Shinafiyah, Chabaish, Qadisiyah, Ali al-Sharqi and Hayy.

3. At 1155 and 1222 hours on 14 May 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the Umm Qasr area.

4. At 1532 hours on 15 May 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the Umm Qasr area.

5. At 1030 hours on 16 May 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from Turkish territory and supported by an AWACS aircraft from inside Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 24 sorties and overflew the Irbil, Dohuk, Baibo, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Mosul and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1350 hours, drove them off.

6. At 1030 hours on 17 May 1999 United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from Turkish territory and supported by an AWACS early-warning aircraft from inside Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 19 sorties and overflew the Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Mosul and Zakho areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1345 hours, drove them off.

7. At 1636 hours on 17 May 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18 and Tornado aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 48 sorties, 18 from Saudi airspace and 30 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti territory and overflew the Najaf, Basrah, Nasiriyah, Afak, Nu'maniyah, Jalibah, Busayyah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1712 hours, drove them off.

8. At 1400 hours on 18 May 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 117 sorties, 71 from Saudi airspace and 46 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and

Kuwaiti territory and overflew the Amarah, Basrah, Nasiriyah, Salman, Qurnah, Jalibah, Qal'at Salih, Shatrah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Artawi, Chabaish, Qal'at Sukkar and Afak areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2130 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1457 hours on 19 May 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and F-18 aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 79 sorties, 47 from Saudi airspace and 32 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti territory and overflew the Amarah, Basrah, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Artawi, Chabaish, Ushbayjah, Rifa'i, Busayyah, Salman and Afak areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 2300 hours, drove them off.

10. At 1035 hours on 22 May 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 100 sorties, 70 from Saudi airspace and 30 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti territory and overflew the Amarah, Basrah, Nasiriyah, Qadisiyah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Qal'at Sukkar, Hayy, Artawi, Salman, Qal'at Salih, Ali al-Sharqi, Shatrah and Bathah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1815 hours, drove them off.